# The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, MONDAY AUGUST 15, 1898. XXXVII—NO. 24


## A MEMORABLE OCCASION

### The Grocers' Fifth Annual Picnic the Greatest of All.

### THE LIST OF PRIZES AND WINNERS.

**There were no Serious Accidents, no Railway Delays, the Committees were Energetic and Painstaking and Consequently the Crowd Was Happy.**

There were tired Massillonians among the 1,276 who arrived from Chippewa lake at about 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, but there were no regretful ones. They had helped to make the fifth annual picnic of the Massillon Retail Grocer's Association the greatest of all grocers' picnics. and in this thought alone there was satisfaction, while memories of the many pleasant and interesting incidents of an eventful day still filled the minds of all and furnished a variety of subjects for lively conversation all the way home. There were no hitches in the arrangements, Wednesday, and this conduced in no small degree to the comfort and enjoyment of the crowd. The C., L. & W. Railway Company cared for the excursionists in the most satisfactory manner. all trains leaving and arriving on scheduled time, Superintendent Romoser being on hand to see that everything was done properly. The second section of the train was manned by a crew of Massillonians, Yardmaster Hall being in charge.

The executive committee was somewhat disappointed upon arriving at the grounds to find that Manager E. W. Fritz was nowhere to be found. The grocers felt that it was his duty to be there and see that all was as it should be, and never was this so strongly the sentiment as when they discovered that certain repairs to the wharf that he had faithfully promised to have done had not been attended to, and that in one or two other particulars he had failed to prove himself the accommodating gentleman that he appeared to be.

There were no serious accidents. Today Mrs. Wagner, who was struck by a baseball, has quite recovered, while others suffer no ill effects whatever from their casualties. Someone, according to the statement of Moses Harris, pushed him in front of a sharply hit baseball, and he tells of a black and blue and very painful contusion on his right leg. A man named Hose also had the misfortune to come in contact with a nail in a board, but besides a bad scratch and a ruined pair of trowsers nothing of a serious nature resulted. Harmon Gallatin, W. H Ertle, William Suttle and others had narrow escapes in the fat men's race, and today there is something about their condition that gives the small affairs almost the dignity of accidents. Mr. Gallatin had his troeble in the start. A friend sought to assist him in getting off by a hard push. Mr. Gallatin fell on his face. He arose in time to see the finish, which was characterized by the stumbling of Mr. Ertle, Mr. Suttle following suit and Mr. Getz saving himself by a long high jump.

THE INDEPENDENT of Wednesday gave the winners of the events that occurred before the paper went to press. Today it gives the complete list of winners and prizes.

BOYS' BOAT RACE.

Clarence Schworm, first prize, a life size portrait; William Vogt, second, a box of cigars, donated by Jos Kettl; John Forster, third, a sack of Warwick & Justus flour.

GIRLS' FOOT RACE

Ruth Breckel, first, umbrella, donated by L. Shauf & Co; Clara Ripple, second, a pair of kid gloves; Flora Eisenbrei, third, a set of studs and waist buttons.

FAT MEN'S RACE.

A. H. Metzger, first, one-half barrel of flour, donated by Dalton Milling Co; W. H Ertle, second, fifty bars of German soap, donated by Ross, Sprague & Co.; W. B. Suttle, third, five gallons of vinegar, donated by Leroux Vinegar Co.

CLERKS VS. DRIVERS.

The batting order of the drivers' team, which was victorious by a score of 15 to 2, was as follows: Stark, c; McAllister, p; Dressler, ss; Stroble, 1b; W. Vogt, 2b; Myers, 3b; Klotz, lf; Jones, cf; L. Vogt, rf. The playing clerks were Forster, c; A. Geis, p; Norwood, 1b; Rice, ss; Deck, 2b; Geltz, 3b; French, rf; Goehler, cf; Geis, lf. Umpire, Fred Beck. Prizes—Barrel of flour and fifty cigars to the winners, and 100 cigars to the losers.

SACK RACE.

Howard Williams, first, twenty five bars of German soap; H. Keller, second, five packages of fancy cakes; Clark Griswold, third, three pounds of San Marto coffee.

LADIES' WHEELBARROW RACE.

Fifteen ladies each made an effort to strike a tree with a wheelbarrow, their eyes being blindfolded and the tree being a distance of thirty feet from the starting point. Miss Caroline Sheiber was awarded first prize, a box of fancy cakes; Miss Mayme Vogt, second, a half dozen of brooms; Mrs. G. F. Breckel, third, six packages of German wafers.

TUG OF WAR.

This was the most exciting event of the day. The teams were composed of citizens residing south and north of Main street. After several minutes of steady pulling, the south side men won. They were captained by W. B. Suttle. Councilman Haag had charge of the workers of the other side, Policeman McGuire being the end man.

GROCERS VS. BUTCHERS.

Fast work characterized this game, the butchers winning by a score of 19 to 10. The butchers' team was composed of Miller, c; List, p; Wilhelm, 1b: Stahl, ss; Schweitz, 2b; Roseman, 3b; Seifert, rf; Coleman, cf; Wendling, lf. The grocers were Heyman, c; Ehret, p; Martin, ss; Koontz, 1b; Bechtel, 2b; Vogt, 3b; Wefler, lf; Sonnhalter, cf; Matthews, rf. Umpires—Miller and Gleitsman. Prizes—$10 to the winners, $5, to the losers.

PEAR EATING CONTEST.

In the absence of apples and pies, it was made a pear eating contest. W. Barr ate the most in the least time, and he was given a sack of flour: G. Keehnan, second, sack of flour; F. Reinhart, third, two pounds of candy; Willard Morgan, fourth, a broom.

THE GRAND DRAWING

Each lady wrote her name on a slip of paper which was then deposited in a box. After a vigorous shaking up, the lid of the box was removed and a blindfolded boy drew therefrom twenty-five slips one after another. The prizes fell to the following in the order in which the names apppear: Mrs. Bauer, a beautiful palm; Mrs. G. F. Breckel, one-half barrel of Warwick & Justus flour; Mrs. Jesse Brown, five pounds of J. M. Bour coffee; Mrs. L. Tomkins, three pounds of candy; Rose Breckel, five packages of fancy candy; Ethel C. Vogt, three pounds of coffee; Clara Nelson, Mrs. R. S. Hardgrove, Lizzie Wendling, Clara Klotz, Kate Miller, Mrs J. L. Smith, Mrs. A. Ellis, each two pounds of coffee; Mrs. F. Happoldt, Golden Segner, S Kreiter, Pearl Albright, Mrs. W. A. Rastetter, Allie Graf, Edith Shorb, each one pound of coffee; Ella Zupp, Amelia Ripple, Mabel Matthews, Lizzie Sheidecker, Mrs. Joseph Peters, each a broom.

SOME THINGS NOT ON THE BILLS.

When Edward Creedon arrived at the lake, yesterday, he was much disappointed to learn that there were to be no bicycle races. "Myself, Mr. Bigelow and Mart Gannon," said he, "came here with the understanding that there would be a chance for us to ride. We are all cyclists, and it's bad that there's no place for us to do a turn."

The ladies' wheelbarrow contest being over, a match between Henry Snyder and Edward Bachtel was arranged The latter, however, declared that he could not leave the band, being the drum major, for something of so small importance. W. B. Suttle then took his place. The contest ended a draw.

THE BAND AND ORCHESTRA.

Where the Military band was, there was the crowd. That splendid organization never appeared to better advantage, and everybody was filled with admiration. Klotz's orchestra played for the dancers, and it, too, was declared all that such a body of musicians should be.

## A PLEASANT OCCASION.

**A Massillon Society Celebrates Its Seventh Anniversary.**

The seventh anniversary of Massillon Branch No. 38, of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association arrived Thursday, and in honor of the occasion a banquet was held in St. Mary's hall in the evening, those present being the members of Branch 38 and of the Ladies' Catholic Benefit Association, and about forty members of the Canton lodges. Previous to the banquet, a meeting was held in the hall, L. L. Volkmor presiding After prayer by the spiritual adviser of the Massillon lodge, the Rev. James Kuhn, President Volkmor made a brief address, referring to the many pleasant features of the occasion. Upon concluding his remarks, Mr. Volkmor was presented with a beautiful bouquet.

The president of the evening then introduced Mr. Crone, president of Branch 38, who delivered the address of welcome He also received a handsome nosegay. The Rev. James Kuhn, the Rev. Mr. Kuebler, the Rev. Mr. Boeskin, of West Brookfield, Mr. Decorpse, Mr Charles Waechter, of Canton, and others made brief speeches during the evening, each being given a boquet by the ladies present. Miss Kittie Dornhecker and Miss Lizzie Sibila each rendered a delightful piano solo.

To the ladies the members of Branch 38 wish to extend their grateful thanks, as they thoroughly appreciate to what extent their efforts contributed to the success of the occasion. The guests numbered about 300. The Canton people returned on the 10:30 car.

## LETTER FROM HARRY CURLEY.

**He Writes That They are Preparing to Leave for Home.**

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 31.—We reached Siboney on Sunday, July 10, and were loaded into small whale boats, 20 in a boat, and rowed to shore. It was raining very hard so we marched up the railroad and camped there. It rained so hard that chips of wood floated through where we slept. The next morning we were up bright and early and on a forced march to the front. The roads were very muddy, but we didn't mind that, as we were in a hurry. We filled up the last gap in the reserve line. The volunteer regiments are the First Illinois, Second and Ninth Massachusetts, District of Columbia regiment, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan, Seventy-first New York and Eighth Ohio. We are the only Ohio regiment on Cuban soil and we feel proud of the fact. This letter will go with the last mail to leave here, for we leave for home on Friday if no cases of yellow fever break out. The Massillon boys are all well at present.

HARRY CURLEY.


**If you want to save money in buying shoes, visit Frank's Summer Clearance Sale.**


## MELONS AND BEER.

### Conspicuous Among the Debris of the Ft. Wayne Wreck.

### SEVEN CARS ALMOST IN SPLINTERS

**A Fast Running East-Bound Pennsylvania Freight Train Meets With Disaster the Main Cause Being the Breaking of a Truck—No One Seriously Injured.**

A Pennsylvania railway freight train was bowling eastward at a high rate of speed at 10:20 o'clock Friday morning, at which time it reached a point about three-quarters of a mile west of the works of the Massillon Stone & Fire Brick Company. It was here that one truck of one of the cars broke down, and it and six other cars were thrown into a promiscuous heap, completely covering both tracks. Some of the cars were filled with watermelons, one contained beer and others carried general merchandise. Several of the cars were reduced to bits, while none escaped being shattered to some extent. Their contents rolled in every direction, and every person attracted to the place left with one or more watermelons or something else in his possession.

Traffic on both tracks was blocked until about 12:30 o'clock, when west bound trains succeeded in getting through. It will be late before the east tracks will be cleared. The wrecking crews from Alliance and Wooster were summoned to the scene immediately, and they worked fast and hard. Strange to say, no one was seriously injured in the wreck, although one brakeman was given a bad fall. His hands and face are scratched, and he suffers considerably from the shock. By following a roundabout course, over other railroads, trains on the road were not delayed as greatly as they would otherwise have been.

## MASSILLON WELL REPRESENTED.

**Many Local Democrats Attend the Picnic of the Jefferson Club.**

Many Massillon Democrats and their families attended the picnic of the Jefferson Club, at Meyer's lake, Thursday afternoon. The rain caused a number to turn back, particularly the ladies, or the very large attendance would have been much greater. Democrats felt that it was a good place to be in any kind of weather, however, for besides the speeches of Messrs. Harmony, Blake, Rice and Hollaway, there were other inducements to remain, including refreshments of unlimited quantity, most of which was brought to the grounds in iron-bound casks, and sports of all kinds.

'Squire Jacob Reigner walked a slack wire, there was a tug-of-war, Mayor Rice's side winning, and a foot race, open only to candidates. The latter was won by Rhodes Gregory candidate for auditor. A bicycle race was also held, Canton young men riding five miles in fifteen minutes. J. C. Harmony was the president of the day, and he delivered the address of welcome. All speeches were supposed to be extemporaneous, and the subjects were given out by Mr. Harmony. The orators found weak points in all the policies of the administration, and succeeded in showing that every man now prominent in the country, with the single exception of Roosevelt, was either a fool or an idiot. They were great speeches, and they set the enthusiastic audience wild.

## THE DRIVING CLUB RACES.

**Exciting Events Take Place Wednesday Afternoon.**

The races conducted by the Massillon Driving Club Wednesday afternoon were well attended in spite of the grocers' picnic and the programme was the best yet given. The heats in the various events were close and exciting, especially in the second, third and fourth events. The race between J. R., Minting and Dessie K. was the feature of the matinee, J. R cleverly winning both heats. Massillon crowned himself with glory in the third event and Chattie C. won from Black Cecil and Walter F. The club will conduct its next matinee in Massillon on Labor Day.

John Feigenschuh, Frank Hemperly and Joseph Bas were judges, and Mr. Bast officiated as starter.

President Christy and Secretary Seas, of the Orrville Fair Association, attended the races, and before leaving secured the consent of the Massillon Driving Club to hold its sixth matinee in Orrville. This will be on Wednesdry, September 14th, and during the Orrville fair. All of the best horses owned by members of the club will be entered, and a liberal attendance from Massillon is expected.

FIRST EVENT—TROT—MILE HEATS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mobile, Thomas Hopkinson | 2 3 |
| Eddie, C. F. Porter | 3 2 |
| Effie, A. Wilcox | dr |
| Pet Carlos, O. E. Shetler | dr |
| Bessie Axie, A. Stansbury | 1 1 |

Time, 2:50, 2:50.

SECOND EVENT—TROT OR PACE—MILE HEATS.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. R, H. F. Pocock | 1 1 |
| Minting, J. C. Streeter | 3 2 |
| Dessie K., F. W. Arnold | 2 3 |

Time, 2:20, 2:20.

THIRD EVENT—TROT OR PACE—MILE HEATS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Scott, S. R. Weirich | 4 3 |
| Massillon, Jos. Schrader | 1 1 |
| Sally Walker, Alfred Dielhenn | 2 5 |
| Rowdy Boy, C. H Rudolph | 5 4 |
| Langtry, C F. Porter | 3 2 |

Time, 2:21, 2:34.

FOURTH EVENT—PACE—MILE HEATS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chattie C., H. F. Pocock | 1 1 |
| Black Cecil, J. C. Streeter | 2 2 |
| Walter F., C. Koontz | 3 3 |

Time, 2:27, 2:29½.

## DROWNED AT WATERLOO.

**The Stroble Family Receives Bad News from Indiana.**

W. J. Stroble received a telegram from Waterloo, Ind., last evening stating that his cousin, Miss Lena Rempis, had been drowned in one of the lakes near that city, and that the body had not yet been recovered. Further particulars are not given. Mr. Stroble has just returned from a visit at Waterloo. While he was there Miss Rempis was one of a party of young people who were contemplating an excursion to the lakes.

## CANTON AND COUNTY.

### Important Happenings In and About the Court House.

### FILED A PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

**Another Husband Charged with Cruelty—Canton Alarmed About Her Soldier Boys—Information Has Been Cabled for and Money Subscribed to Pay Charges.**

CANTON, Aug. 11.—Application for a divorce was made this morning by Mrs. Margaret Matthews, of Canton. Mrs. Matthews is the wife of Harry H. Matthews, a conductor on the inter urban railway, to whom she was married in 1896. In the petition filed by Lawyers Wann & Bow, it is alleged that Mr. Matthews has been guilty of extreme cruelty, striking his wife on divers occasions without cause or provocation. Mrs. Matthews desires the custody of their child and reasonable alimony, including the personal property. Judge McCarty allowed a temporary injunction restraining Mr. Matthews from disposing of the property pending the final hearing. Mr. Matthews will file an answer and cross petition.

Joseph Saxton, who was struck and painfully injured by a Tuscarawas street car Wednesday, is greatly improved today and hopes are now entertained for his recovery. Mr. Saxton is 70 years of age and it was thought that he would not rally from the shock.

Cantonians are greatly alarmed about the condition of the Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which contains the three companies from Canton. It has been authoritatively stated that at least two-thirds of the members of the regiment are too ill to answer roll call, being either afflicted with yellow, typhoid or malaria fever. In order to ascertain the exact condition, money has been subscribed by citizens to defray cable expenses and Quartermaster Kuhns has been requested to cable the names of all Canton boys who are ill.

The will of Thomas Hague, of Minerva, has been filed for probate. The will of Loyal W. Grafton, of Washington township, has been admitted to probate, and Mary E. Grafton appointed executrix. The will of Lydia Keim, of Louisville, has been admitted to probate and John Keim appointed executor.

Marriage lincenses have been granted to John N. Frederick and Jessie S. Atwell, of Alliance, and John J. Watts and Clara Lentz, of Maximo.

## CANTON AND COUNTY.

**Items of General Interest from the County Seat.**

CANTON, Aug. 12.—The Peoples Saving bank began suit on Thursday afternoon against Harry Winterhalter to recover payment of a promissory note given in the sum of $800. The note is secured by mortgage and foreclosure is desired. Kate F. Simler is also named as a defendant, and the court is petitioned to require her to set up her claim in the property involved in litigation.

The probate court has ordered that notices be given non-resident defendants of the commencement of suit by the trustees of the Massillon state hospital, against James R. Dunn, Julia M. Jarvis and others to appropriate land for switch purposes. Attorney General Monnet and Lawyer R. W. McCaughey represent the trustees, and a preliminary hearing has been set for September 10th, after which a jury will be drawn to hear testimony, visit the premises and fix a value for the land

Josiah Fink has been appointed administrator with the will annexed of the estate of George Betz, of Canton A final account has been filed in the assignment of Amrose Smith, of Canton

A marriage license has been granted to Adam C. Bomberger and Bessie L. Harvey, of Canton

## CARNES RE-ELECTED.

**He Will Continue to be Chairman of the Central Committee.**

Massillon Republican central committeemen attended the meeting in Canton today. Allen Carnes was re-elected chairman of the Stark county committee over George Clark, of Canton, by a vote of 49 to 24. It was predicted by some that the election would be close and spirited, but it was no disappointment that it was not. The meeting was characteristically harmonious, proving that in Stark county, as usual, the best of feeling prevails in the Republican ranks.

**Cows Killed by Lightning.**

Two cows belonging to C. R. Dunham were killed by lightning Thursday, during the thunder storm shortly after 1 o'clock. The bolt struck the fence near which the cows were standing. Mr. Dunham lives on the George Snyder farm two miles east of the city. His loss is covered by insurance. During the same storm lightning struck a tree near the barn.

# Get All We Asked For.

## Complete Terms of the Protocol.

## ESTIMATED COST OF THE WAR.

### Orders Sent to Merritt, Miles and Shafter to Stop Hostilities—The Last Fight of the War at Manzanillo—War Ships Ordered to the Navy Yards

### Complete Terms of the Protocol.

First—That Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

Second—That Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies, and an island in the Ladrones, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.

Third—That the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.

Fourth—That Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated, and that commissioners, to be appointed within ten days, shall within thirty days from the signing of the protocol meet at Havana and San Juan respectively to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.

Fifth—That the United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet at Paris not later than the 1st of October.

Sixth—On the signing of the protocol hostilities will be suspended and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

### The Signing of the Protocol.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—[By Associated Press]—With simplicity in keeping with republican institutions, the war which has raged between Spain and the United States for a period of three months and twenty-two days was quietly terminated about 4:23 o'clock yesterday afternoon when Secretary Day, for the United States, and M. Cambon, for Spain, in the presence of President McKinley, signed a protocol which will form the basis of a definite treaty of peace. At about 2:45 o'clock Secretary Thiebaut of the French embassy appeared at the state department to inform Secretary Day that the ambassador was in full possession of the note; was fully empowered to sign the protocol for Spain, and only awaited the pleasure of the state department. He intimated that the ambassador would be pleased to have the final ceremony conducted in the presence of President McKinley, where the negotiations were begun. Leaving the secretary of the embassy in his own office, Secretary Day made a short visit to the White House to learn the President's wishes in the matter. The latter immediately consented to accept the suggestion and Mr. Thiebaut hastened to inform his principal that the President would receive him at the White House at 4 o'clock. A driving rain storm prevailed, obliging all the parties to resort to carriages for transportation to the White House. Secretary Day came first with a large portfolio under his arm, enclosing copies of the protocol, of the proclamation to be issued by the President stopping hostilities and some other necessary papers. He was accompanied by Assistant Secretary Moore, Second Secretary Adee and Third Assistant Secretary Cridler. They went immediately to the cabinet room, where the President sat in waiting. He had invited to be present the assistant secretaries, Pruden and Cortelyon, and Lieutenant Colonel Montgomery. When Ambassador Cambon reached the White House he and Secretary Thiebaut were ushered inside. They went direct to the library, adjoining the cabinet room, on the upper floor. Later they were announced to the waiting party in the cabinet room and were ushered into their presence. After an exchange of diplomatic courtesies, unnecessary loss of time did not occur, and Assistant Secretary of State Cridler, on the part of the United States, and First Secretary Thiebaut, on the part of Spain, retired to a window, where there was a critical formal examination of the protocol.

Each copy of the protocol is arranged in double column, French and English, standing alongside for easy comparison as to the exactness of translation. The two copies are alike, except that the one held by this government has the English text in the first column and the signature of Secretary Day ahead of that of M. Cambon, while the copy transmitted to Spain has French in the first column and the signature of M. Cambon ahead of that of Secretary Day. The examination of the protocol was satisfactory and the document was handed to M. Cambon first, and then to Secretary Day, who affixed signatures in that order to each side of the two copies. Then the last detail in making the protocol binding was administered by Assistant Secretary Cridler, in charge of the chancery work, who attached the seal of the United States. Throughout the ceremony all but the two signers remained standing. M. Cambon, in signing for Spain, occupied the seat which Secretary of


[Continued on Third Page]



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# THE INDEPENDENT.

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MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1898.


Negotiations for peace will probably not effect the dispatch of more troops to the Philippines, for the administration in its note to Spain has already declared the intention of the government to hold part of the island of Luzon. In any event; the threatening attitude of Aguinaldo and the insurgents would make it necessary to send reinforcements to General Merritt.

From the first to the last stage of the war President McKinley has shown the qualities of a far-sighted statesmanship, which are now universally recognized and applauded. By construing Spain's note as a complete acceptance of the terms set forth by the United States as a necessary preliminary to the negotiations of a treaty of peace, he put the Spanish government in the position of being unable to parley further. Spain was either forced to authorize Ambassador Cambon to sign the protocal or suffer the penalty of a continuation of the war.

One of the most troublesome questions which the war department has now to deal with is the quartering of troops which are not engaged in active service. Although the end of the war is at hand, here is no probability that the volunteer troops of the country will be discharged at present, and it is fully realized that the administration must cope for some time with the unfavorable conditions which the heated season imposes. The dangers arising from these conditions will now be obviated to some extent by the abandonment of the present military encampments in the South, and their re-establishment in sections which are more healthful at this season of the year. There is, however, always the danger arising from the fact that troops cannot be kept for a great length of time in any camp, however favorably situated, without serious impairment of the health of the men, who would be thereby weakened and rendered unfit for their ordinary pursuits. It is to be hoped, therefore, that a prolonged detention of the volunteer regiments will be unnecessary.

Authentic reports from Rome indicate that the Republic of Colombia, South America, has acceded to the demands of the Italian government for the payment of the Cerrutti claim, thus settling a controversy which might have become serious. As was the case with Spain when threatened with a visit from Watson's fleet, it was the fear of Admiral Candiani and the Italian squadron which brought Colombia to her senses, making her recognize the justice of Italy's demand and the futility of resisting a superior power. It will be remembered that the Cerrutti claim involved the loss of personal property and obliteration of business interests of an Italian citizen who was imprisoned during one of the rebellions to which South American republics seem to be liable, and that the matter was originally submitted to Spain for arbitration. The Spanish decision was unsatisfactory and in 1885 the two governments agreed to submit the question to the United States. Ex-President Cleveland gave the matter careful consideration and awarded $300,000 to Cerrutti. Colombia has no navy, and could have made no possible resistance if Italy had found it necessary to enforce her demand.

The war is practically at an end, and with the assurance contained in the news that the protocol between the United States and Spain has been signed and hostilities ordered to cease, a deep realizing sense of thankfulness will be felt by the American people that no more lives are to be sacrificed in this unprecedented conflict for humanity. The history of the naval and military operations of the United States during the past three months has been one which, in spite of the blunders incidental to the tremendously difficult task of transporting large numbers of troops great distances, and the friction caused by misunderstandings between the different branches and departments of the service, will be the talk of other nations for many years to come. Tribute is due to those whose names will never be forgotten, and to the brave men and boys whose deeds upon the battlefield and elsewhere were no less glorious because unrecorded, but there is a tired man at the white house to whom belongs the chief debt of the nation's gratitude. It is due to the masterful diplomacy of President McKinley that this great war has been brought to a successful termination.

### A POLITICAL PRECAUTION.

The monthly bulletin of the National Sound Money League draws attention to a lesson taught by history, namely, that war sweeps away old political issues and brings up new ones. The Mexican war completely obscured for a long time the tariff question and the question of the right and duty of the federal government to improve rivers and harbors, over which the Whig and Democratic parties had contended for a generation. It made a new issue, that of the extension of slavery to the territories of the United States. The Civil war settled that issue and brought up the question of the status of the Southern states, which had engaged in rebellion, and also the question of whether the negroes of the South should be given the suffrage or civil rights.

"It now looks highly probable," continues the article referred to, "that the Spanish war will so obscure the money question that nothing will be heard of it in the campaign of 1900. Still we must not forget that an important unsettled question of national policy, while it may be laid upon the shelf for a while, is bound to keep coming to the front until it is finally disposed of by wise legislation. The whole money question is just as much an open one now as it was in 1896. Congress has not established the gold standard by law and it has not remedied the manifest defects and dangers which exist in our paper money system. The currency reform bill, reported by the banking and currency committee of the House, was stalled upon the calendar and received no consideration. We may feel sure that until the monetary standard of this country is definitely fixed by statute and until a system of paper circulation is adopted which will be at all times adequate to the needs of the country, elastic, self-regulating in volume, and redeemable in gold, there will continue to be more or less political agitation concerning the money of the country, and when demagogues are at a loss upon any other issue upon which to ride into office they will turn back to the old ones of former campaigns concerning silver and greenbacks."

It can be easily seen, therefore, that far from evincing any desire to renew the controversies which have lately been forgotten in the face of a common interest, those who have hitherto stood ready to combat the upholders of the 16 to 1 doctrine cannot be too much on the alert. At any moment new heresies may arise or there may be a revival of the old issues which have been for a time obliterated by the war with Spain.

### NO WAR AT YOUNGSTOWN HILL.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

My attention has been called to an article published in an alleged newspaper, relative to a war in the K. of L. Assembly of Youngstown Hill, just because they failed to secure the printing of some bills. Suffice it to say, that there is no war, or rumors of war, of any kind at this place, and that the committee has violated no instructions whatever, as there were none given, and your correspondent (who is supposed to be the bad man in this affair) had nothing to do with the printing, directly or indirectly, thereby showing conclusively that the article emanated from a diseased mind, was hatched in ignorance and written in prejudice, for the purpose of satisfying personal matters, giving strong evidence of rule or ruin methods, which is characteristic of all self-styled labor leaders, who have proven a detriment to honest toil for these many years. As the committee on printing is able and competent to make its own defense, we will allow that part to rest. They accused us of being a member of the Knights of Labor by accident. Just what kind of an accident they failed to state. So far as our record in connection with labor organizations is concerned, we will allow those who know us best to be the judges, and any mistake we have ever made we are willing and ready to correct, but we decline to be guided by any criticism coming from the conceited, self-styled, kid-gloved, would-be labor leaders, who usually have too many personal side issues connected with them to seriously court the attention of strictly labor organizations. As to our being pusillanimous, we extend them the privilege of criticising that quality of ours whenever they choose.

In conclusion, we would say that it is not our intention to enter into a controversy on this matter and fully believe that the shaft of sarcasm contained in the article was aimed too low to hurt

YOUR CORRESPONDENT.

Newman, Aug. 10

### STILL RAISING "OLD GLORY."

**Patriotic Demonstrations by Massillon Firms.**

Arrangements are now being made for the raising of a flag, 11x22 feet, on the West Side meat market of Graber Bros., next week. Mayor Wise and John H. Williams have promised to be present, and will address the crowd that is expected to be present on the occasion, from the roof of the building. The flag staff will be forty feet high, and will be attached to the roof of the building, which is thirty feet high.

Matthew Bros. had a flag-raising this morning. There was no elaborate programme. Wayne Matthews merely touched a rope and a handsome six by ten foot banner sprang to its place on the pole on the northeast corner of the building.

**Farmers' Picnic.**

The Patrons of Husbandry will hold their annual picnic at Meyer's lake, Wednesday, Aug. 17th, 1898. All farmers and all persons residing in the cities of Stark county are urgently requested to be present.

By Order of Committee.


Three spectres that threaten baby's life. Cholera infantum, dysentery, diarrhoea. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry never fails to conquer them.


# NOTES AND COMMENTS.

## What the War Has Taught European Nations.

### GEOGRAPHICAL LIMITS DEFINED.

**The First Effort of the United States to Procure Protection Through Diplomatic Channels—Diplomatic History of our Dealings with the Barbary States.**

MARSEILLES, July 20.—A colored print of the Yankee schooner, Minnie Loud, hanging in the United State consulate, is about all that is shown of American shipping in this the greatest port in the Mediterranean. An occasional yacht drops anchor in the harbor, and several years ago Captain Mahan stereed in on board the Chicago. But these incidents do not count as coming under the head of commercial shipping, and I have no doubt that if the opinion of the men who shovel coal leisurely on the docks, were to be taken, they would put Morocco ahead of the United States, because they are more familiar with its flag. The war with Spain has done more to teach American geography to the people of Europe than our century of national history. Until the conflict began America consisted of two parts to the average European—North and South, and frequently this distinction was too fine. I am often consulted as to matters in Buenos Ayres, for example, and receive looks of wonderment when I explain that that is it some thousands of miles from the United States.

This unfamiliaity with our flag, or at least with our boats, has not always existed. Mr. Jefferson reported that prior to our war for independence "about one-sixth of the wheat and flour exported from the United States, and about one-fourth in value of their dried and pickled fish, and some rice, found their best markets in the Mediterranean." The demand for American products has since that time increased enormously, but whereas in the time of which Mr. Jefferson wrote, 12,000 men and 20,000 tons of shipping sailed from the United States ports to the Mediterranean, it is now almost three years since the American flag has been seen in Marseilles flying from the stern of a trading vessel.

It is no wonder, then, that the French mind operates with amazement on the question of the destruction of Spanish war vessels, many of them built in part or in whole by French workmen in French yards, by a power scarcely known in the shipping world, and the anticipated visit of Commodore Watson to Mediterranean waters is naturally a subject of profound speculation, and in Spanish circles for action. Already a score of Spanish boats have sought safety in the Marseilles harbor, and hundreds of frightened refugees have come into France from the Spanish seaboard cities.

These facts call to mind some of the most interesting passages in the history of American diplomacy and naval warfare—facts covered with dust and fully treated only in the official documents published long ago. Who stops to think in these days of steam and progress, that at the time of our revolution the most powerful nations of Europe were paying tribute to the Barbary pirates rather than have their commerce attached, and that American diplomats and American men of war gave practical force to the distinctively American doctrine, "not one cent for tribute—millions for defense?" The American shipping in the Mediterranean was protected by British passes until the war of independence abrogated this protection. Thereupon the piratical African powers began to harass our commerce to an unendurable degree and one of the first duties of the American congress was to secure relief.

Mr Jefferson reported three methods of dealing with the question to the House of Representatives: "1. To insure vessels and cargoes and to agree upon a fixed rate of ransom for prisoners. 2. To purchase peace. 3. To conquer a peace." He concludes: "It rests with congress to decide between war, tribute and ransom as the means of re-establishing our Mediterranean trade." Under the policy adopted by congress the total amount expended to procure the end desired amounted on July 30, 1802, to $2,046,137.22. This was before the war with Tripoli.

Our first effort to secure protection through diplomatic channels was by means of a proposed treaty with France in which a clause provided that the French king should protect, defend and secure our commerce against "assaults, attacks, violences, injuries, depredations or plunderings, by or from the king or emperor of Morocco, or Fez, and the states of Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli, and every other power on the coast of Barbary." The treaty as finally concluded did not include this provision, and committed the king of France only to the employment of his good offices, which resulted in nothing. It was thereupon determined to qualify Mr. Adams, Dr. Franklin and Mr. Jefferson to treat directly with the African powers in 1784. Having authority to name substitutes, Thomas Barclay was deputized to deal with Morocco and John Lamp with Algiers. A year later, 1786, Mr. Jefferson went to London to meet Abdrahaman, the ambassador from Tripoli, and found that worthy, prepared to negotiate a treaty of peace and amity on payment of 30,000 guineas for his employers and 3,000 for himself. He was prepared to make the same terms for Tunis, but could not answer for Algiers or Morocco. Negotiations were suspended in London, the terms being decided excessive.

Barclay continued his efforts in Morocco, and succeeded in negotiating a treaty tending to liberate American commerce in 1787. When the emperor died, with whom Mr. Barclay had dealt, congress appropriated $20,000 for the purpose of securing negotiation of the treaty by his successor. Instructions were issued to our representative to pay $5,000 additional if necessary. The contract was thus renewed, and the emperor wrote to President Washington, saying: "We have received the present from his (the consul's) hands with satisfaction. Continue writing letters to us; * * * we are at peace, tranquillity and friendship with you, in the same manner as you were with our father, who is in glory."

In spite of this pacific declaration, a Moorish pirate captured an American vessel in 1803, and an American frigate had to be sent to effect the latter's release. Hostile demonstrations were made because of this breach of faith and the emperor lost no time in issuing a proclamation declaring the American nation "still at peace and friendship with our person, exalted of God." The Morocco treaty, which by its terms was to continue for fifty years, was renewed at the end of the forty-ninth year for another half century. Meantime Algiers had been behaving badly. In 1791 there were held for ransom in that country, two American masters, two American mates and ten sailors. Mr. Jefferson reported to the President that the attitude of Algiers had nullified the effect of the treaty with Morocco, and that navigation in the Mediterranean had not been resumed in consequence. President Washington asked congress whether it would consent to a payment of $40,000 by way of ransom, and $25,000 for a treaty of peace, to be followed by a like sum annually. Congress gave its consent and John Paul Jones was appointed commissioner to negotiate a treaty. Jones died before he could undertake the work, and eventually our minister to Portugal, Col. David Humphreys, was provided with $800,000 and instructed to purchase peace. The matter dragged along, the Dey demanding more money and more presents and tribute every year. It was not until February 22, 1797, that congress finally appropriated the money for the fulfillment of terms finally agreed upon with the Dey. It was then estimated that $992,463.25 would settle everything. Our relations with Algiers were such that in 1802 we were paying the Dey annually, $21,600 in naval stores, $20,000 whenever a new consul was presented, a biennial present of $17,000 to the government and incidental presents on frequent occasions.

Then came our second war with Great Britain, during which the Dey behaved so badly that in 1815 war was declared against that country by President Madison. On June 28, Decatur arrived in the bay of Algiers. He had already captured the Algerian frigate Mashouda. It is reported that the Dey spoke reproachfully to the British consul on the arrival of Decatur, saying: "You told us that in six months your navy would sweep the Americans from the seas, and now they make war on us in vessels captured from you." At all events the Algerian government received next day a draft of a treaty acceptable to the United States, accompanied by the declaration that: "The United States would never stipulate for paying tribute under any form whatever." The Dey asked for time to consider. It was refused. He then pleaded for three hours. "Not a minute," was the reply, and the treaty was signed and the American prisoners released. This was the first step in the liberation of commerce from the galling slavery in which it had been kept by the Dey of Algiers.

During the years previous the other Barbary states had continued their exactions as much as possible. A treaty was arranged with the Bashaw of Tripoli in 1786, but that monarch could not rest content. He told our consul in 1800 that he was pleased with our proffers of friendship, and to say to the President that, "had his protestations been accompanied with a frigate or brig of war, he would be still more inclined to believe them genuine." A month later the Bashaw said: "Why do not the United States send me a voluntary present?" This ingenuous plea was followed by a formal letter in which he thus addressed the President: "Our sincere friend, we could wish that these your words were followed by deeds. If only flattering words are meant, every one will act as he finds convenient. We beg a speedy answer, as a delay on your part cannot but be prejudicial to your interests."

The answer was prepared and delivered immediately. It came with an American squadron, war having been declared against Tripoli on land and sea. On June 4, 1805, a peace was secured without payment and a treaty was negotiated by our consul, Tobias Lear, placing us on the level of the most favored nation. Prisoners were exchanged man for man, and as the number of American prisoners was the greater, $60,000 was the sum paid for the liberation of the excess.

It seems strange now, to read that our first treaty with Tunis, negotiated by Joel Barlow in 1797, cost $107,000 divided as follows: Regalia, $35,000; peace, $50,000: peace presents, $12,000; consul presents $4,000: secret service, $6,000. This treaty stood until 1824, when it was modified, as it now stands.

Such in brief, is the diplomatic history of the United States with the Barbary powers, long since dispossessed of the privilege they once assumed of dictating to Mediterranean commerce. Many stories still pass current concerning those stirring early times. One grew out of the visit of Decatur to Tunis to demand the payment of an indemnity for permission given to a British brig to capture the American bark Lyra, under the shore guns of Tunis. Decatur demanded settlement at once under penalty of war within twelve hours. The Bey was on his dignity. "Tell your admiral to come and see me," was his reply to the messenger.

"He declines to come," was the answer. "He says he will only come when the dispute is settled and this is best done on shipboard."

"But this is not treating me with proper dignity. Hammida Ali, of blessed memory, commanded them to land and wait at the palace until he was pleased to see them."

"Very likely, your highness, but that was twelve years ago."

The bey reflected some moments and then said that he knew this admiral. "Why," he added, "do they send wild young men to treat for peace with old powers?"

Meantime the hour was slipping by and the bey observed Dectaur taking soundings in the harbor. His wrath subsided and he paid the indemnity of $46,000 and offered apologies.

Morocco remains an independent power, but shorn of authority on sea and closely watched at Tangier by representatives of the powers. Algiers has become a French colony, and Tripoli and Tunis have all but lost their national identity.

R. P. S.

# STREET FAIR MATTERS.

## A Permanent Organization Effected Friday Night.

### THIRTY BUSINESS MEN SUBSCRIBE.

**Officers Elected and Various Committees Appointed—Plans Well Under Way for an Attractive Carnival at Massillon. A Guarantee Fund Provided.**

Citizens interested in the street fair project assembled in the mayor's court room Friday night, and a permanent organization was effected. There were at least twenty business men present, and Mayor Wise presided, and was ultimately made permanent chairman of the association. The other officers elected were J. C. F. Putman, vice president; J. H. Hunt, treasurer, and Wm. B. Martin, secretary. A vote of thanks was tendered Secretary Oberlin and other officers of the temporary organization for services rendered, and the transaction of routine business followed. A motion instructing the chair to appoint a committee of five to draft rules and regulations was agreed to, and C. A. Krider, C. M. Whitman, Alfred Dielhenn, J. C. F. Putman and Albert M. Wetter were selected.

President Wise was next instructed to select an executive committee of five, whose duty it will be to appoint all such committees. This committee the mayor will not appoint until Monday.

The committee on rules retired, and after some deliberation submitted only a partial report, which was accepted, and the committee was continued with instructions to report in full at the next regular meeting to be held Monday night, August 15. The meeting was then adjourned. As the result of the decisive action taken Friday night, the Massillon Street Fair Association will be composed of thirty local business men who will subscribe $50 each as a guarantee fund. Twenty-seven of the required number have already signed, and the remaining three are forthcoming. The list presented at the meeting contained the signatures of the following persons: A. M. Wetter, W. L. Bechtel, S. F. Wefler, J. C. F. Putman, Jacob Wise, W. B. Martin, W. D. Benedict, C. M. Whitman, H. V. Kramer, J. D. Miller, G. C Haverstack, J. H. Hunt, F. R. Shepley, E. E. Fox, F. O. Humberger, C. M. McLain, E. C. Segner, E. R. Albrecht, G. W. Doll, H. F. Pocock, Dielhenn & Co., G. J. Sailer, W. A. Pietzcker, F. A. Vogt, L. J. Vogt, C A. Krider and T. C. Miller.

All members of the new organization have manifested a decided interest in matters relative to the coming fair, and are eager to assist in the preparations. Heretofore the responsibility seemed to have been centered upon a few, but in the future there will be an equal division of work and more satisfactory results can be attained. The executive committee will utilize care and consideration in selecting the various subcommittees, using those experienced in various branches to the best advantage. With so many shoulders to the wheel success is assured and nothing will be left undone to make the fair attractive. The dates previously announced remain unchanged.

### MR. LEWIS RETURNS.

**He Arrives Home From Fort Thomas on Thursday.**

John F. Lewis, who left Massillon several months ago to enlist in Troop B, Third regiment, United States cavalry, arrived in the city this morning, and was immediately driven to the home of his parents at East Greenville. Mr. Lewis is here on a furlough of several weeks. He has been a very sick man since leaving Massillon, though his health is now fairly good, and he expresses himself as well pleased with life in the army.

"If I had it to do over again," said he, "I would do just what I did before. The cavalry, in my estimation, is the only service. There a man can learn more in one day than he can in any other branch of the army in a week. This is because you have carbine and saber drill, mounted and dismounted, the latter being the same as the drill of the infantry. I left Tampa on July 29, where I had been sick for some time, going from there to Ft. Thomas with other patients. There is much typhoid fever in camp, a number of deaths having already occurred. The sick are receiving the best of care. To make more room, those of us who had practically recovered were given furloughs and sent home."


Entertainment committees will find just what they want in the way of invitations, programmes, etc., at THE INDEPENDENT office.



# BEAR THIS IN MIND.

**It Will Save you Many a Dollar and a Lot of Trouble.**

After trying remedies that helped you,
When you have tried cures that didn't.
When you are completely stuck and in despair.
When your poor back still aches,
Try Doan's Kidney Pills.
The unexpected always happens.
If you toss all night racked with backpain.
If you cannot bend over or straighten up.
Depend upon it, it's your kidneys.
Kidney disorder rarely leaves on its own accord.
The tenant has to be evicted.
Doan's Kidney Pills do not compromise
Or arrange for a new lease.
They cure all kidney complaints.
This is their mission and they fulfill it.

Read how they fulfilled it in the case of this Massillon citizen.

Mr. Gregory Davis, of 277 W. Main St., employed at the rolling mill as a puddler, says: While trying to lift a coal car I wrenched my back. It grew so weak and painful that I had to give up work and go home. For years I was weak and subject to attacks of kidney complaint. For two years I have been doctored, throwing my money away trying to get cured, as I not only ached during the day while at work, but at night as well. So severe did it pain me that I could not sleep no matter how tired out I was, and many a night I was compelled to get up and sit in a chair. Often when starting a heat at the mill I had to work on my knees so as not to stoop over, thus saving my back. When an annoying and distressing urinary weakness set in I got two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills at Baltzly's drug store and used them. After that treatment I could work without being in misery and when I lay down at night I enjoy refreshing slumber. Doan's Kidney Pills are the best remedy I have ever used, and that is saying a great deal. I advise anyone troubled with kidney disease not to hesitate in giving them a trial."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cts. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name DOAN'S, and take no substitute.


### TODAY'S MARKETS.

**Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The bull leaders in the market found it easy to remain in control. There was some increase in outside business in the lower grades of bonds. Rock Island responded to good reports. It is believed that the bull interests in the market represents a considerable number of people who have agreed informally, but clearly, to promote speculation by moving the dividend paying stocks up eight or ten points and later in the season round up with low priced stock. Industrial seems to be lead by strength in tobacco. Gould stock lagged some, influenced by Manhattan. Money 1½ The bank statement shows loans for investment, on the increase. The close was firm.

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks, as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

| | Opening. | High. | Low. | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| American Sugar | 138⅝ | 139 | 138½ | 138¾ |
| American Tobacco | 131½ | 133¾ | 131½ | 133¾ |
| Atchison (Pfd.) | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35⅜ | 35½ |
| C. B. & Q. | 114 | 114¾ | 114 | 114¾ |
| Chicago Gas | 100½ | 100⅝ | 100⅛ | 100⅜ |
| Louisville & Nashville | 55¼ | 55½ | 55 | 55¼ |
| Jersey Central | 119¾ | 120 | 119¾ | 119¾ |
| Manhattan | 103⅜ | 103¾ | 103 | 103¾ |
| Missouri Pacific | 37¼ | 37⅜ | 37⅜ | 37⅜ |
| Rock Island | 102 | 103 | 102 | 103 |
| St. Paul | 105⅜ | 106 | 105¼ | 105⅞ |
| Western Union | 93⅞ | 94⅛ | 93⅞ | 94 |

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Wheat values appear again drifting toward a lower range, notwithstanding the extraordinary depletion in stocks, and hold the wheat policy of farmers. Favorable crop reports the world over, barring delay in harvesting here and there from wet weather, and increase on receipts foretells ample supplies for the future. The market today opened weak and continued to slump. September wheat was the weakest losing one cent. Total clearances 755,000 bushels. In the absence of war or some improbable wholesale destruction of the crop, there seems little to advance the price, but the covering of shorts when market gets over sold. On the curb wheat unchanged. Puts 64⅛, calls 66⅛.

| | Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Wheat.** | | | | |
| Sept | 66¾ | 66¾ | 65¼ | 65⅝ |
| Dec | 64¼ | 64¼ | 63½ | 63⅝ |
| **Corn.** | | | | |
| Sept | 32⅝ | 32¾ | 32½ | 32⅝ |
| Dec. | 32⅛ | 32¾ | 32¼ | 32⅜ |
| **Oats.** | | | | |
| Sept | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20⅝ | 20¾ |
| **Pork** | | | | |
| Sept | 8 85 | 9 15 | 8 95 | 9 10 |
| Dec. | 9 20 | 9 22 | 9 20 | 9 20 |
| **Lard** | | | | |
| Sept | 5 32 | 5 32 | 5 30 | 5 32 |
| Dec | 5 40 | 5 42 | 5 40 | 5 42 |

TOLEDO, Aug. 13.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 73.

DALTON, Aug. 13.—Wheat, 65-68

BEACH CITY, Aug. 13.—Wheat, 65.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets:

**GRAIN MARKET.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat per bushel | 68 |
| Wheat (new) | 68 |
| Rye, per bushel | 42-45 |
| Oats | 28-30 |
| Corn | 42 |
| Barley | 45 |
| Wool | 15-18 |
| Flax Seed | 1 00 |
| Clover Seed | $2 75 |
| Timothy Seed | 1.00-1 10 |
| Bran, per 100 lbs | 90 |
| Middlings, per 100 lbs | 90 |
| Hay | $6 00-7 00 |

**PRODUCE**

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice Butter, per lb | 14-16 |
| Eggs, per dozen | 8 |
| Lard, per lb | 6 |
| Hams, per lb | 8 |
| Shoulders per lb | 6-8 |
| Sides | 6-7 |
| Cheese | 12 |
| Potatoes | 50-60 |
| Apples | 40-50 |
| White Beans, per bushel | 1 25 |
| Onions | 65-70 |
| Evaporated Apples, choice | 8-10 |
| Dried Peaches, peeled | 8-10 |
| Dried Peaches, unpeeled | 4-5 |
| Chickens, live per lb | 6 |
| Spring Chickens, apiece | 25 |
| Salt, per barrel | 1 00-1 25 |


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the Navy Long, now away on a vacation, usually occupied. The President stood at the left hand corner at the head of the great cabinet table, Secretary Day, M. Thiebaut and M. Cambon in the order named on the left side of the table. The rest of the party were standing in other portions of the room.

It was about 4:23 o'clock when the final signatures were attached to the protocol, and within the knowledge of all the officials present this was the first time that a protocol or treaty had been signed at the White House. As this ceremony concluded Acting Secretary Allen of the navy department. Secretary Alger and Adjutant General Corbin appeared, having been summoned to the White House by the President, and they were admitted into the cabinet room just in season to witness one of the most important features of ceremony when the President requested the hand of the ambassador and through him returned thanks to the sister republic of France for the exercise of her good officers in bringing about peace. Without delay Acting Secretary Allen hastened to the telephone and directed that cable messages be immediately sent to all the naval commanders, Dewey in the Philippines, Sampson at Guantanamo, and the various commandants at navy yards and stations to cease hostilities immediately. There is a dispatch boat at Hongkong and it is believed that it can reach General Merritt in forty-eight hours at top speed. On the part of the army, while Secretary Alger availed of the telepraph, Adjutant General Corbin braved the storm and rushed across to the war department, where he immediately issued orders which had been prepared in advance to all mililary commanders, to cease their operations. The state department filled its duty by notifyinig all diplomatic and consular agents of the action taken.

## Orders to Merritt, Shafter and Miles.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—[By Associated Press]—A few minutes after the signing of the protocol, yesterday, Secretary Alger cabled the following order to General Merritt at Manila, via Hongkong: "The President directs all military operations against the enemy suspended. Peace negotiations are nearing completion, a protocol having just been signed by representatives of the two countries. You will inform the Spanish forces in the Philippines of these instructions. Further orders will follow. Acknowledge receipt." The orders sent to General Miles and General Shafter were identically the same as the above, save as to the names. As the order states, further instructions will be sent to each general. General Merritt will be directed to confer with the Spanish commandent at Manila to carry out the terms of the protocol and occupy Manila immediately. General Miles will put himself in communication with chief authority in Porto Rico, for the purpose of having the Spanish forces turn over San Juan and other points to him preparatory to evacuation. Owing to the conditions in Cuba the orders to General Shafter to be sent hereafter will be much different than those to other generals.

## Movements of the Warships.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—[By Associated Press]—The navy department does not recognize that the war is over finally, but has ordered the battleships to the navy yards, where they are to be cleaned and thoroughly overhauled. The smaller warships will be ordered to safe harbors. The monitors will remain at Porto Rico, and the remainder of the blockading fleet will assemble at Key West. It is expected the American occupation of Manila will take place on receipt of last night's order, and the cable will then be opened.

## The Last Battle in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—[By Associated Press]—Word has been received of an engagement at Manzanillo. Efforts were at once made by this government and Spain to stop all operations. It is stated that Blanco today succeeded in getting word of the suspension of hostilities to many of the garrisons.

## The Cost of the War.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—[By Associated Press]—The war with Spain lasted one hundred and fourteen days. The estimated cost to the United States to date is one hundred and fifty million dollars, of which ninety-eight millions have been actually paid out. The appropriations by Congress on account of the war, covering the time till January 1, 1899, aggregate three hundred and sixty million dollars.

### SECRETARY OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—[By Associated Press]—It has been stated here that Colonel John Hay, the American ambassador at the court of St. James, is to succeed Judge W. R. Day as secretary of state. The Hon. Whitelaw Reid will take Colonel Hay's place in London. Thus the continuance of an Ohio man at the head of the cabinet will be assured, as Colonel Hay has spent a good deal of his life in the Buckeye state.

### INSURGENTS ACCEPT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—By Associated Press—The war department has been advised through the Cuban junta that the insurgents will accept the terms of peace proposed in the protocol and will cease hostilities. Secretary Day, Senator Allison and Senator Gorman will probably be on the peace commission, and either Joseph Choate or Elihu Root, of New York, will be appointed.

### A SOLDIER EXECUTED.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 12.—[By Associated Press]—The Journal has news that Private Alex Laduke, of the Second Wisconsin regiment, was courtmartialed at Ponce, August 3, and shot August 4, for having killed Private Thomas Stafford, of the Fifteenth regular infantry, in a saloon quarrel.

### MORE ANNEXING.

VANCOUVER, B C., Aug. 13.—[By Associated Press]—News has been received that the British warship Mohawk raised the British flag on Santa Cruz and Duff islands, in the South Pacific islands, taking posession of them. Germany is reported to be about to annex Samoa.

### CONGRATULATIONS.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 13.—[By Associated Press]—All the state officials united in an elaborate telegram congratulating President McKinley and Secretary Day on the accomplishment of peace, following their splendid management of the war.

### RESTRICTIONS REMOVED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—[By Associated Press]—All restrictions on sending messages to Spain and its dependencies, imposed during the war, have been removed.

### CHOLERA AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, India, Aug. 13—[By Associated Press]—Cholera is epidemic here. There were fifty-five deaths between Monday morning and Friday night.

**Accidents come with distressing frequency on the farm. Cuts, bruises, stings, sprains. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil relieves pain instantly. Never safe without it.**

### SOLDIERS STILL NEED AID.

**A List of Articles in Greatest Demand in Camp and Hospital.**

Miss Florence Landon has received the following letter from Mrs. Catharine Avery, in charge of the auxiliary organizations of the War Emergency Relief Board, of Cleveland:

My Dear Madam:—The soldiers will need our aid for some little time, even if peace is declared, for another foe threatens them more dangerous than the Spaniard—the fever. I am glad that it has fallen to my happy lot to have charge of the auxiliary organizations. I shall never forget the cordial responses, the generous assistance and the unfaltering patriotism of the women of Ohio. I enclose some suggestions for future work. I am, as ever, with high regard,

Yours cordially,
CATHARINE AVERY.

Cleveland, Aug. 11.

THINGS NEEDED.

The things needed for the surgeon general of the United States army are canned goods, canned butter, condensed milk and cream, gelatine, jellies, crackers, corn starch, spices, dried herbs for soups, spices, flavoring extracts, puzzles, games, magazines, and books. Red Cross list: Money to buy eggs, ice, milk, etc., summer underwear, towels, washcloths, handerchiefs, mosquito netting, hospital shirts, sheets, (three yards by one and a half), pillow cases, (thirty by eighteen inches), pajamas, malted milk, cordials, alcohol, beef extract, canned soups, bay rum, soap, combs, and brushes. Hospital ship list: Straw matting, beds, slippers, collapseable rubber bath tubs, pajamas, shirts, safety pins, old linen, canned goods of every description that will keep, lime juice, extract of beef, beef capsules, clinical thermometers, bath sponges, soap and vaseline.

There are many needed things that are not on the lists here given. For instance, abdominal bands are needed for the well soldiers, and cheap crash suits for the hospital ships. Official patterns will be sent to any organization on request. Any negligee shirt pattern will answer for the negligee shirts. Money to buy supplies for the hospital camps is needed.

Here are some suggestions for shipping: Tie the large articles, as sheets or pillow cases in bundles of six; the small ones, as abdominal bands or handkerchiefs in bundles of twelve. Write the names of the articles and the name of your organization on slips of paper, and put one of the slips under the string of each bundle. Make a full list of all articles, with the name of your organization, officers, place, and date, and put it in the box on top. Mark the name and place of organization on the outside of box. Mail a copy of the list to Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, No. 213 Euclid avenue, vice president in charge of auxiliary organizations, and on it note the estimated money value of the goods. If you send your articles in a box provide rope handles for the box if possible. Pack food supplies separately and in barrels, when convenient.

### WILL BE A JUDGE.

**Secretary Day Likely to be Appointed to the Sixth District.**

A dispatch from Chattanooga states, upon what is considered reliable authority, that Secretary of State William R. Day will be appointed United States judge for the sixth circuit court as soon as he resigns from the cabinet. Secretary Day will leave the state department as soon as he assumes his position as chairman of the commission that will draw up the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain.

**Store Burned at Justus.**

JUSTUS, Aug. 15.—A fire that originated in some unknown manner in the cellar of the small store of J. J. Evans totally destroyed the building and its contents early Saturday evening. The loss will not exceed $1,200, as Mr, Evans's stock was not large, and is partially covered by insurance.

**MRS. M. E. GEIB,**

**Of Canton, O., Recommends Wright's Celery Capsules.**

March 10, 1898.

THE WRIGHT MEDICAL CO.,
Columbus, O.

GENTS—I have purchased a box of WRIGHT'S CELERY CAPSULES from E. L. Jansen, druggist, Canton, O., and used them for Indigestion and Constipation. I was all run down and had that tired feeling. They have given me wonderful relief. I have gained seven pounds in a few weeks, and I would not be without WRIGHT'S CELERY CAPSULES.

Yours truly,
MRS. M. E. GEIB,
1145 Arch St.

Sold by all druggists at 50c and $1.00 per box. Send address on postal to the Wright Medical Co., Columbus, Ohio, for trial size, free.

**Have You a Son, Brother,**

Husband or lover in the army or navy? Mail him today a 25c. package of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. All who march, walk or stand need it. It cures aching, tired, sore, swollen, sweating feet, and makes hot, tight or new shoes easy. Feet can't blister, get sore callous where Allen's Fool-Ease is used. 10,000 testimonials. All druggists and shoe stores sell it, 25c. Sample sent free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

"Itching hemorrhoids were the plague of my life. Was almost wild. Doan's Ointment cured me quickly and permanently, after doctors had failed." C. F. Cornwell, Valley Street, Saugerties, N. Y.

**Try Allen's Foot Ease.**

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

**Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists.**

# LET US HAVE PEACE.

## THE MOST GRATIFYING NEWS OF THE YEAR.

**Terrible Condition of Sick and Wounded on the Transport Concho—Problems to be Solved in the Philippines—Political Effects of War Settlement.**

The terrible condition of some of the transports which have been employed to bring back from Cuba the sick and wounded, has been made the subject of an official inquiry, and if one-half that is published on this subject is true, this action has not been taken a moment too soon. The condition of the Concho, which arrived in New York a few days ago, is described as something terrible, and wonder is expressed that any of the wretched victims of Spanish bullets and Cuban fever lived to reach our shore.

Army officers who were on the ship confirm the statements of civilian passengers as to the horrible condition of affairs on board. Stories of the suffering of sick soldiers due to lack of proper food, water and medical supplies are told which are almost beyond belief. Officers at first declined to talk, but when the full details were related by those not amenable to army discipline

Teh Sick on the Concho.

the officers admitted that the statements were correct. All hesitate to place the blame for the despatch of the ship in the condition she was in. Dr. A. Monae Lesser, chief surgeon of the Red Cross, who was on board, and who by all accounts did all that was in the power of one man to do, demanded an investigation to fix the responsibility.

Dr. Lesser said: "No blame should attach to the captain of the Concho. Before he received orders to come North he reported to the Major General commanding that he had been lying in harbor for a month and could obtain fresh water and supplies at Kingston, to which port he could run and return in thirty-six hours. When ordered to take patients from the hospital on board he again requested permission to run to Kingston, and was again refused. The removal of the patients was absolutely necessary. Had they remained at Siboney most of them would undoubtedly have died."

The most gratifying news that has been printed respecting the war is now coming from Washington and Madrid. Immediately after the fall of Santiago, Sagasta began to treat for peace. He saw very clearly that the cause of Spain was lost, even before Santiago fell, but he knew also that any admission of this in Madrid was likely to lead to civil strife. He therefore waited until the unmistakable evidences of our ability to totally crush Spain were apparent to all thinking men, and then through M. Cambon the French Ambassador, at Washington, he commenced to sue for peace. Cambon's first call upon the President, as the authorized representative of Spain, taught him that an honorable peace could be secured if Spain really desired it. Briefly summed up the conditions imposed by the President are: "The relinquishment of all claim of sovereignty over or title to the islands of Cuba, as well as the immediate evacuation by Spain of the island; the cession to the United States and immediate evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, and the like cession of an island in the Ladrones The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines."

Further details of the progress of negotiations reveal the fact that the Philippine question is to be settled by a joint commission. There is a difference of opinion among statesmen respecting the advisability of this concession to Spain. It is asserted that there was no public opinion which demanded it, and that the President was in a position to absolutely dictate the terms. But possibly the President was not unmindful of the fact that already there is a sentiment being created against "imperialism," and he determined to give no just cause for the development of this sentiment The feeling here in official circles is that the American commissioners can easily maintain the just rights of the United States and due protection of its interests. It is believed that these commissioners will see to it that the islands are not restored to Spain but that they are placed under a joint protectorate of this country and Spain, and that then the tranquility of the people will be assured and they will be relieved from the tyranny and oppression of Spanish rule.

It is now clearly seen that the effects of the settlement of the war is likely to have a far greater influence upon political parties in this country than it declaration and maintenance could ever have. Great questions of justice and equity to an oppressed people will enter into the settlement of these vexed problems of goverment, and our expanding commercial interests must be zealously guarded and concessions secured for American commerce which will be of priceless value as the islands take on new life and development under the new conditions which are destined to prevail there. The problem is complicated by the unfortunate conditions which prevail among the people in whose behalf our Government interfered. Ignorance and prejudice hold high carnival among them, and the most earnest friend of Cuba is quite prepared to admit that they have not reached that advance in civilization fitting them for the establishment of a just and stable government, without some protectorate on the part of the United States.

And so we see, that peace brings new problems of a large and important character, with which neither officials nor the people are to-day familiar. The situation must be studied carefully by both, and the clear, bright sunlight of publicity which the Press of the nation is pouring upon it, will soon point out the pathway of national duty. Of one thing we may be assured. We have entered upon a new era in our national development. Meets and bounds of the empire of liberty are no more to be set, for her dominion is to be in the face of the whole earth.

A summary of the results of the war as far as it has gone is of interest: Hostilities commenced April 21st and peace proposals were accepted August 2d. There were, therefore, just 103 days of actual war. As near as can be ascertained, the Spanish have lost 11,000 killed. Our loss is 253 killed and 1,324 wounded. In addition we lost 266 men on the Maine. We have not lost either a ship, a luggage wagon or a gun. Spain has lost Montogo's fleet, Cervera's fleet, Cuba, Porto Rico, one of the Ladrones and undoubtedly also control over the Philippines. At the outbreak of the war our army numbered 27,532 men. Its strength to-day is 278,500 men. Strength of United States navy when war was declared: Battleships and cruisers, 14; monitors, 19; unarmored steel vessels, 16; gun boats, 19; torpedo boats 23. Strength now: Battleships and cruisers ,39; monitors, 19; unarmored steel vessels, 31; gun boats, 25; torpedo boats, 25; special craft, 45. It is a brief but a glorious page of history which we have been filling up during the past four months.

It is clear to all the high officials connected with the administration that this Government has entered upon a new and unexplored field, and that the problem of governing in Cuba and the other islands so long cursed by Spanish rule, is of a magnitude of which has not been considered It is a fact that at the very moment when the question of the disposition to be made of the Philippine Islands was under discussion in the cabinet meeting, that a dispatch was received from General Merritt, which shows that Aguinaldo is assuming a strange position for one who has everything to thank the Americans for. He had been banished from the island, and was taken back by Commodore Dewey. It is currently reported that his opposition to the Spanish government was at one time brought to an end by the

The Insurgent Aguinaldo.

paymet of a large sum of money, and that he failed to divide this with his followers as he had previously agreed upon. However this may be, it is evident that his ideas of government are entirely different from those that prevail in this country, and that at best he has proved a very uncertain ally. It is well that his true character has been revealed at this time before our Government has committed itself to a course which might have been pursued with propriety had he been the patriot and lover of liberty which he has been pictured. It now looks as though it will be a long day before the people of the Philippine Islands will have solved the problem of self government.

**Naturalized English Sparrow.**

I saw a pretty sight the other day in one of the side streets of the city, when some patriotic citizen set a flagpole slantwise on his window sill and ran up the Stars and Stripes. No sooner had the flag begun to wave in the breeze than a little sparrow, chirping in the gutter below, spied the flare of color and flew up to investigate.

Perching himself on the pole he viewed the landscape over, and finally became convinced that everything was all right, whereupon he set up a chatter and attracted the attention of two other birds, down in the street. They too, found the flag to their liking, and all three began chirping and chirping so frantically that every bird on the block heard the noise and came to see what was the matter It was not long before I counted twenty-six of the little fellows sitting side by side on the pole and all chattering so gayly that it seemed as if they really fancied the flag had been hung for their own particular pleasure. Presently a sparrow flitted in from the next street, lit on an adjoining window sill and peeped over, as much as to say: "What's up?"

"Come and see," the birds on the pole called up to him, judging from the chatter they made when they edged up to each other, as if to make room for the stranger beside them

But evidently he was not inclined to accept their invitation or their apparent estimate of the strange thing waving to the breeze. Instead, he flew around and about, making a frantic dash at the flag and began as if he would pick a certain star from its field. This was too much for the birds on the pole. With a commingled cry the whole twenty-six swooped down upon the offending stranger, each with a peck and a dab, literally driving him off the street.

## LONDON'S DOCKS.

**They Cover 2,000 Acres and Have Twenty Miles of Quay.**

The London docks cover an area of about 2,000 acres, with upward of twenty miles of quay for discharging ships and more than 15,000,000 square feet for storage purposes. All this is under the guardian care of the London and India docks joint committee, which in its present amalgamated form, has existed since 1888. This dock company however, it should be understood, does not itself trade; it exists to facilitate the negotiations of those who do, by keeping the quays, docks and warehouses in proper condition, for which advantages merchants and shipperrs are charged certain rentals. The London docks were opened in 1805 and the St. Katherine docks in 1825.

To begin with the wool warehouse, it is estimated that about $100,000,000 worth of wool arrives annually in London alone. But the shorn locks of sheep, till converted into fashionable cloth, baffle the description of the uninitiated, and we pass on to survey the "drugs," a term which here includes many things not usually admitted to the "British pharmacopeia." To traverse the "drug" floor alone means a walk of a quarter of a mile. So many and various are the things stored in this warehouse that a museum of specimens has been fitted up for the convenience of merchants and visitors. Opium, agrimony hmachis; kola nuts and cocoa leaves are shown; also cochineal beetles (for dyeing) the tiny beetles having been scraped off the leaves of trees into bags and dipped into boiling water; coffee, straw plaits from Japan, charcoaled bones for sugar refining, ebony, malacca and snakewood sticks; sticklac, a resinous substance formed on trees by insects and used not only in dyeing, but to fasten silk on high hats.

Besides these you will be sure to be shown three grewsome objects a long snake, a scorpion and a centipede, each preserved in alcohol as specimens of the soft for unregistered passengers occasionally found among the goods on arrival at the port of London. Also you see a mummified cat and rat found among the bottles of quicksilver. Cats, by the way, are a great feature of these warehouses, for their daily cost for meat and milk forms a distinct item in the company's books.

The wine and spirit vaults contribute another extraordinary series of pictures of the docks, and, indeed, of undereground London. You can walk about in them literally for miles; to be exact, the actual length of gangway is twenty-eight and a quarter miles. Though situated far down the line in the deserted region of the Victoria docks, a passing word must be given to the thirty chambers, probably the largest in the world, where frozen meat from America and New Zealand is stored till redistributed to all parts of Great Britain. Frozen chickens and ducks with heads and beaks swathed in coarse muslin are also received here from Russia.

These chambers are built with double wooden walls, the intervening one or two feet being filled in with charcoal, which is a nonconductor of heat. They are in total darkness, except when the electric light is turned on, when it is seen that the walls and roof are thickly covered with ice crystals, while piled up on all sides are various carcasses with muslin coverings to keep them clean. The outside air may be bitterly cold when one enters, but on passing out again from the ice chambers the change gives the impression that currents of warm air are tapping one's cheeks.

**Musicians as Litter Bearers**

Upon recommendation of the chief surgeon, an order has been issued by the assistant adjutant-general, United States forces, to the effect that all members of regimental bands will be instructed in hospital drill, and as much of first aid to the injured as is practicable under existing circumstances. To this end, writes Dr. Henry I. Raymond of the United States Army, in the Medical News, all musicians will hereafter report to a medical officer attached to the regiment to which the band belongs for one hour each day for instructions until they are pronounced qualified bearers by the medical officer who instructs them. This arrangement will add largely to the numerical force and efficiency of first aid bearers upon the battlefield. Men will be needed who know how to handle a wounded man so as to place him with care and expedition upon a litter and transport him smoothly and without jolt to the first dressing station or to the ambulance. Practically, therefore, the instruction that band members are receiving consists of exercises in the manual of the litter—viz., marching with the litter, as litter squads composing a detachment so as to mobolize at a given point; searching for the wounded by scattering the several squads under charge of their respective squad leaders; the proper loading of the litters, with the wounded and their easy convoy to some designated spot, and the placing of loaded litters in ambulances.

**Chinamen as Soldiers.**

The enlistment of a Chinaman in the volunteer army in California the other day recalls the fact that there was but one Celestial in the war of the rebellion. His Chinese name is unknown, but the name under which he enlisted was Thomas Sylvanus. He was born in Baltimore about eighteen years before the outbreak of the war. When only a child he was taken to Pittsburg, where he acted as a servant for a wealthy family in that city. When the war broke out Thomas ran away and enlisted in the army He served Uncle Sam until the close of the war, shortly after wich he turned up in Indiana, Pa., where he resided until his death, which occurred a few years ago.

While in the service of the United States Sylvanus contracted a disease of the eyes, from which he almost went blind. In 1880 he applied for and was granted a pension of $12 per month. He also secured several hundred dollars' back pension. An examination of the records discloses the fact that Sylvanus was the only Chinaman in the late war, and consequently the only one of his race who drew a pension. At last accounts his widow and children were still living in Indiana, Pa.—Washington Post.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

# LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

**Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.**

Mrs. Willard Gove is visiting relatives in Wooster

Miss Jewett, of Elyria, is the guest of Miss Frances Loew.

Charles Robinson, of Kittanning, Pa., is visiting Massillon friends.

Dr. H. F. Kuebler, of Toledo, is visiting his brother, the Rev. Jacob Kuebler.

Mrs. Mary Portmann, of Canton, is visiting at the home of her son, A. F. Portmann.

Miss Marsh and Miss Carrie Marsh, of Cincinnati, are guests of Mrs. J. M. Lester, in North street,

Clifford Crone, of Sharon, Pa., is a guest at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Anton Crone, in East Main street.

Miss Katherine Johnson, who has been the guest of Dr. Irene Hardy, returned to her home in Wooster on Thursday.

At Wednesday's session of the Luther league at Butler, Pa. a paper was read by Miss Emma S. Kratsch, of this city.

Mrs. Frank Hagen and children, of Marietta, are visiting in the city. Mrs. Hagen is a sister of Mrs. Louis Meuser.

Mrs. C. L. McLain returned on Thursday from Newcomerstown, where she has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. H. A. Croxton.

Mrs. Margaret Miller has left for Wardner, Idaho, where she will be the guest of her sons, Edward and Harry Miller, for several months.

Miss Ida Pflug and Miss Minnie Albright left on Thursday for a visit of several weeks in Wheeling, W. Va., Clarington, O., and Pittsburg, Pa.

Miss Bessie Allman has returned from a two month's visit in New York. She is accompanied by her friend, Miss Louise Walter, New York city.

William B. James, of Navarre, will have charge of the books and the outside work of the new mine at East Greenville. He will make his home in this city.

The Misses Maggie and Agnes Ress, of Canal Dover, and Miss Hattie Scott, of New Philadelphia, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Schworm, in East street.

S. M. Knapp, of Toledo, stopped off to visit his old friends in Massillon, on his way home from Akron, where he attended the reunion of the One Hundred and Fourth O. V. I.

Mrs. B. McCue and Miss Blanche McCue, who have been spending the past six months in Europe, reached New York on Thursday and will probably arrive in Massillon next week.

Joseph Saxton, of Canton, who was knocked down and seriously injured by a trolley car on Wednesday, is reported to be much better, his physician now asserting that he will recover.

The Massillon Driving Club will give its next matinee in Massillon on Labor Day, Monday September 5th. This will be the fifth event of the season, and an attractive programme will be arranged.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Roan have engaged apartments in the Oakland, Mr. Segner's new building. Mr. Roan recently entered the employ of John Wolfsperger, proprietor of the Hotel Sailer barber shop.

A terrific rain and thunder storm visited Canton at about 11:30 o'clock Thursday morning. Over forty telephone instruments were burned out by the electricity and the service disabled throughout the city.

Charles Evans, who was so badly injured at Tampa, where his company was located, that he was given his discharge from the army, writes that he will be home Saturday evening. Mr. Evans is now in Pittsburg.

Frank Ferguson, a carpenter who was injured at the Central mine, on the Moffit farm, the other day, is gradually recovering. Difficulties of an internal nature have not developed, and his cuts and bruises are healing nicely.

At the next meeting of the township trustees a sheep claim presented by Geo. List will be presented. Dogs recently killed two of Mr. List's flock, and one was so badly injured that it will die. Appraisers are today fixing the extent of Mr. List's loss.

The funeral of Martin Seifert took place on Thursday morning from St. Mary's church, the Rev. James Kuhn officiating. The pall bearers were Joseph Schneider, Thomas Volkmor, Honneck, Martin Gerhart, Joseph Dick and Charles Seifert.

The car department of the Lima Locomotive & Machine Company, of Lima, O., is just completing 100 cars of 100,000 pounds capacity for the Wheeling & Lake Erie road, and the locomotive department is building five new tenders for the same company.

At the regular monthly meeting of the state fish and game commission, held in Columbus on Tuesday, arrangements were made for the distribution of 1,600 pheasants, and in the near future 1,000 more will be distributed in favorable localities throughout the state.

The excursion train that will carry St. Joseph's congregation to Randolph Park, Silver lake, on August 17, will leave the Pennsylvania railway station at 7 o'clock. The trip will be made over the Massillon & Cleveland road, which is a branch of the Fort Wayne railway.

Miss Tomo Inowye, a native of Japan, will give an entertainment in the First M. E. church, on Tuesday evening, August 23, the character of which will be a Japanese tea party and marriage ceremony. She will be assisted by eleven young people dressed in native costume.

There will be a lawn fete given at the home of Miss Lillie Blocker, in Richville avenue, next Tuesday evening, August 16th. Ice cream, cake, watermelon, lemonade and other delicacies will be served. The proceeds will go toward insuring the U. B. church. Let everybody atttend.

The Canton ball players, who were arrested at the instance of the civic federation for playing Sunday ball, were fined $1 and the costs. Jacob Bullock, of Massillon, who will answer to the same charge Monday will receive the same fine if he changes his plea to guilty, which he probably will do.

The prize that the grocers agreed to give to the family most largely represented at their recent picnic had not been awarded when this paper went to press. The number of applicants is great, but the grocers intend to act with deliberation, so that the prize will reach the persons to whom it belongs.

The date for the celebration of the centenial of Guadenhutten, the historic village south of Canal Dover, has been announced It will occur September 2 next. On that date one hundred years will have elapsed since the Rev. John Heckwelde, the Indian missionary, moved into the house which he and his helpers had erected on the east bank of the Tuscarawas.

The Christian Endeavor Union, composed of the five Christian Endeavor societies of Massillon, will hold a "convention rally" in St. John's church on Sunday evening, August 21. Reports will be given of the state and international conventions recently held, and information in regard to the county convention which meets August 24 and 25.

The Dodge City (Kan.) Democrat, of the 5th inst., contains an account of the death of Lieutenant C. W. Herzer, of Company B, Twenty-first volunteers, while in camp at Chickamauga. Lieutenant Herzer formerly resided in this county, and has many friends and relatives hereabouts, among the latter Mr. Daniel Bischoff, the Canal street shoe dealer, who is a cousin.

The verdict of the jury Friday afternoon in the replevin case of Jacob Decker vs. Catherine Decker, his wife, favored the defendant. The jury found that Mrs. Decker had detained property to the value of a trifle over $5 belonging to Mr. Decker, but awarded the former a sewing machine and other property appraised at $15.65 Mr. Decker was assessed the costs of the suit.

Mrs. Charles Brown, who resides in Cecil street, has been notified of the sudden death of her grandmother, Mrs. Michael Smith, at Akron on Thursday. Mrs. Smith's home was in Navarre, but for a short time she had been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Winch, at Akron. The cause of death was heart failure. The funeral will take place from the residence in Navarre at 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

John Augustine, residing a few miles west of the city, who has just returned from Alaska, is a Massillon visitor today. Mr. Augustine, with Harmon Trubey, also a Stark county man, went as far as Dyea. The cold, dangers and hard luck stories of men who had been through the mill discouraged them, and after a stay of three days they set out for home. Mr. Augustine says that when he left Stark county he had $100. He returned with $4, having worked at various places along the route. Messrs. Augustine and Trubey were gone four months.

## OBITUARY NOTICE.

JOHN NETZLEY.

The death of John Netzley occurred at his home, two miles west of Navarre, on Thursday morning. Mr. Netzley was nearly 86 years of age and was born in Lancaster county, Pa. In 1856 he came to Ohio and within a year was married to Miss Mary Haege, whose death occurred eight year ago. Mr. and Mrs Netzley are survived by five children, Jacob, Samuel, George Washington and Jeremiah Netzley and Mrs. Mary Veigel. There are seventeen grand and two great grandchildren. The funeral will be conducted from the Cross Roads church at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, the Rev. Mr. Duncan officiating.

**The Hassler Reunion.**

The annual reunion of the Hassler family and connections was held yesterday at Crystal Springs, four miles west of Massillon. The day was a typical one and the gathering large and hilarious There were about seventy-five persons sat down to the dinner table, which was heavily laden with rich things from pantry, garden and field. Among those present on this festive occasion were. Captain Charles H Tinkler and wife and Mrs James Phillips and family, of Cleveland; H A. Tinkler, wife and family, of Canton; Mrs J. B. Shilling and family, J. P Hassler and wife, W J Hassler and wife, W. D. Oberlin, wife and family, Mrs. Naomi Poorman and Mrs Margaret Ricksecker, of Stanwood; the Rev. A. L Hassler, of Indianapolis; the Rev S. B. Mase, wife and family, of Greensburg, Pa; Mr. and Mrs. J C. McDowell and family, of Dalton; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Oberlin and family, Mrs. C Newstetter, Mrs J. E Doddridge and family, Mrs. M. Miller and Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Culler, of Massillon, Mrs. J. J. Oberlin and family, of Mansfield; H H. Holinger, wife and family, and Mr. and Mrs Michael Culler, of Pigeon Run. The day was well and profitably spent in social chat, lawn croquet, pitching of quoits and a sumptuous repast. Although many were present at the festive board, yet some were not there as usual upon such occasions. Notably among whom were "Uncle John" Poorman, who, by his near relationship and kindly esteem, was always a prominent figure at these festivals, but who has, since the last reunion, departed this life and entered within the gates which on golden hinges are hung, and Dr. E. E. Levers, of Wyoming, who, on account of the press of business, could not get away, having been just recently appointed physician and surgeon of the Union Pacific railroad on a large and lucrative salary, in connection with his position as mine surgeon of the Almy mines.

## STARK COUNTY TEACHERS.

**The Institute Will Hold Its Annual Meeting.**

The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Stark County Teachers' Institute Association will be held in the high school building, at Canton, on August 29, 30, 31, September 1 and 2. Following is the programme:

MONDAY MORNING.

9:30—Opening Exercises.....
10:00—Introductory Address.....Dr. T. C. Mendenhall
10:30—Introductory Address.....Miss Lelia Patridge
11:00—Introductory Address.....Dr. H. R. Sanford

AFTERNOON.

1:30—The Earth.....Dr. Mendenhall
2:10—Home and School.....Miss Patridge
2:50—School Economy.....Dr. Sanford

TUESDAY—MORNING.

9:00—Opening Exercises.....
9:20—Primary—First Lessons in Reading.....Miss Patridge
Intermediate—Reading.....Dr. Sanford
Advanced—The Earth.....Dr. Mendenhall
10:10—Primary—Paper or Talk.....Miss Ida Riley
Intermediate—Some Defects in Rural Schools.....Mr. O. E. Smith
Advanced—The Theory of Evolution.....M. C. F. Underwood
10:50—Primary—Helpful Hints on Reading.....Miss Patridge
Intermediate—Spelling.....Dr. Sanford
Advanced—The Earth.....Dr. Mendenhall

AFTERNOON.

1:30—The Earth.....Dr. Mendenhall
2:10—The Elements of Teaching...Dr. Sanford
2:50—The Work of the Pupil....Miss Patridge

EVENING.

7:30—Music.....
Lecture—Weighing the Earth.....Dr. Mendenhall

WEDNESDAY—MORNING.

9:00—Opening Exercises.....
9:30—Primary—Language Lessons.....Miss Patridge
Intermediate—The Training of the Senses.....Dr. Sanford
Advanced—The Earth.....Dr. Mendenhall
10:10—Primary—A Year with the Speer Method.....Miss Daisy Kaylor
Intermediate—Rural School Organization.....Mr. T. G. Maxwell
Advanced—Paper or Talk.....Mr. I. W. Guthrie
10:30—Primary—Language Lessons.....Miss Patridge
Intermediate—Attention and Concentration.....Dr. Sanford
Advanced—The Earth.....Dr. Mendenhall

AFTERNOON.

1:30—The Psychology of Moral Instruction.....Miss Patridge
2:10—The Principal as a Supervisor.....Dr. Sanford
2:50—The Earth.....Dr. Mendenhall

EVENING.

7:30—Music.....
Lecture—Girls.....Miss Patridge

THURSDAY MORNING.

9:00—Opening Exercises.....
9:20—Primary—The Beginning of Numbers.....Miss Patridge
Intermediate—Methods in Grammar.....Dr. Sanford
Advanced—The Earth.....Dr. Mendenhall
10:10—Primary—Talk or Paper on Speer Method.....Miss Daisy Kaylor
Intermediate—Talk or Paper.....Mr. John Ellis
Advanced—Talk or Paper—Higher Mathematics.....Mr. James Collier
10:30—Primary—Essentials and Non-Essentials.....Miss Patridge
Intermediate—Infinitives and Participles.....Dr. Sanford
Advanced—The Earth.....Dr. Mendenhall

AFTERNOON.

1:30—School Management.....Dr Sanford
2:10—Classes and Classification..Miss Patridge
2:50—The Earth.....Dr. Mendenhall

EVENING.

7:30—Music.....
Lecture—Nature's Power House.....Dr. Sanford

FRIDAY—MORNING.

9:00—Open Exercises.....
9:30—Primary—Purpose of Nature Study.....Miss Patridge
Intermediate—Defects in Speech.....Dr. Sanford
Advanced—The Earth.....Dr. Mendenhall
10:10—Primary.....Miss Lizzie Cook
Intermediate—Some of the Needs of Our Country Schools..Mr. E. A. Zinfinger
Advanced—Talk or Paper.....Mr. J. H. Focht
10:30—Primary—Plans for a Year.....Miss Patridge
Intermediate—Arithmetic.....Dr. Sanford
Advanced—The Earth.....Dr. Mendenhall

AFTERNOON.

1:30—The Earth.....Dr. Mendenhall
2:10—Suggestions for Rural Schools.....Miss Patridge
2:50—The Teacher's Greatest Problem.....Dr. Sanford

EVENING.

7:30 Music.....
Lecture—The Doctrine of Chance.....Dr. Mendenhal

## FREIGHT TRAFFIC INCREASING.

**Heavy Shipments of Both Coal and Merchandise Reported.**

Assistant Trainmaster Van Dusen, of the W. & L. E. railway, reports an increase in freight traffic over last month and the month of June. During the past two weeks the advance has been steady and the capacity of the Columbian Heights yards has been severely taxed by the heavy trains. The shipments of coal from the Massillon district are heavier, but have not reached the expectations of the operators. The W. & L. E. company is handling hundreds of cars of coal daily, however, but most of this is B & O. coal enroute to lake trade The general outlook is brighter, and preparations are being made at the W. & L. E mines for a lively fall trade.

## WITH MODERN FURNACES.

**The C., L. & W. Stations will be Heated Hereafter.**

The C., L. & W railway company has decided to equip the stations along the line, heretofore heated by stoves, with the latest improved furnaces. This does not include the small stations, however, but Massillon, Medina and other places of considerable size. Excavating has already been commenced at Medina and Massillon will be next. With furnaces the waiting rooms can be kept warm night and day, greatly to the comfort of the patrons of the road.

**Played at Turkeyfoot.**

TURKEYFOOT LAKE, Aug. 11.—The third of a series of games between Lawrence and Massillon resulted in the following score, Lawrence 7, Massillon 5. Albert Cralev, a crack pitcher of Cleveland, was in the box for Massillon, but the Lawrence boys found him an easy mark. A large crowd witnessed the game. The girls from Camp Do We encouraged the Lawrence boys by hearty applause.

**Half the ills that man is heir to come from indigestion. Burdock Blood Bitters tones and strengthens the stomach; makes indigestion impossible.**

## NEW WRINKLES.

A farmer near Decautr, Ala., has raised a hog which weighs 1,024 pounds.

It takes 72,000 tons of paper to make the postal cards used in the United States each year.

Telephoning from Manchester to Brussels, via London and Calais, has been tried with great success. The distance is over 600 miles.

Acetylene is used in a new French searchlight, which is designed to have the generating apparatus mounted below the deck with a pipe running up the mast to the burner.

A handy lavatory basin is pivoted to tip in sockets through which the waste and supply pipe pass, the waste water being automatically emptied when the basin is tipped up against the wall.

Carpets, rugs, etc., are kept in place on the floor by a perforated plate which has a number of sharp points set in its surface to hold the edges of the carpet after the plate is screwed down to the floor.

A Chicago woman has patented an electric brush for bathing purposes which has the battery in a casing in the back of the brush, the current being obtained through the bristles and of contact plate in the handle.

Tool handles can be securely fastened on the tool shanks by setting a locknut in the handle to engage the screw-threaded end of the shank, the latter being turned into place while the nut is held in position in the handle.

A Connecticut barber has patented a bicycle handle which is formed of a single spiral spring of heavy aluminum alloy wire, the centre of the coil bulging outward and at the ends gripping the bar to hold it in place.

An Englishman has designed a horticultural label, which is made of metal with perforated ends to enable it to be strung on wires or threads, or the ends can be bent to slip a rod through the holes in order that it may be stuck in the ground.

A new photographic paper has been put on the market in France. It is entitled papier pour heliogravure d'art. The method is to print lightly and develop with pyrogallic acid, fixing in the ordinary way. The prints have the appearance of photogravures.

The process of producing photo-painting consisting in first fixing a photographic image in a sensitized film mounted upon a transparent base, has just been patented. A neutral coating is then applied on the ear ot the film; then applying a second coating upon the first, which is neutral to oil pigments, and finally applying coloring pigments to the rear of the second coating.

One of the latest patents is a copying frame, which is provided at one side with a rigid translucent plate on the opposite side with a flexible translucent plate. Said sides are designed to expose to the light on both sides of the frame photographic paper which is sensitized on both sides, and also to insure the register of upper and lower negatives. The plates are so arranged as to leave a space between them for the passage of the sensitized paper, and an air exhauster communicates with said space.

## STARBEAMS.

The lass whose lover goes to sea sheds many a private-tear.

What men call firmness in themselves they call contrariness in others.

The man who is employed by his wife's father does not worry about losing his job.

It's curious anomaly of war that both contending parties are always in the right.


K&K K&K K&K K&

DRS. K. & K.

The Leading Specialists of America
20 YEARS IN OHIO.
250,000 Cured.

WE CURE STRICTURE

Thousands of young and middle-aged men are troubled with this disease—many unconsciously. They may have a smarting sensation, small, twisting stream, sharp cutting pains at times, slight discharge, difficulty in commencing, weak organs, emissions, and all the symptoms of nervous debility—they have STRICTURE. Don't let doctors experiment on you, by cutting, stretching, or tearing you. This will not cure you, as it will return. Our NEW METHOD TREATMENT absorbs the stricture tissue; hence removes the stricture permanently. It can never return. No pain, no suffering, no detention from business by our method. The sexual organs are strengthened. The nerves are invigorated, and the bliss of manhood returns.

WE CURE GLEET

Thousands of young and middle-aged men are having their sexual vigor and vitality continually sapped by this disease. They are frequently unconscious of the cause of these symptoms. General Weakness, Unnatural Discharges, Failing Manhood, Nervousness, Poor Memory, Irritability, at times Smarting Sensation, Sunken Eyes, with dark circles, Weak Back, General Depression, Lack of Ambition, Varicocele, Shrunken Parts, etc. GLEET and STRICTURE may be the cause. Don't consult family doctors, as they have no experience in these special diseases—don't allow Quacks to experiment on you. Consult Specialists, who have made a life study of Diseases of Men and Women. Our NEW METHOD TREATMENT will positively cure you. One thousand dollars for a case we accept for treatment and cannot cure. Terms moderate for a cure.

CURES GUARANTEED

We treat and cure: EMISSIONS, VARICOCELE, SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, IMPOTENCY, SECRET DRAINS, UNNATURAL DISCHARGES, KIDNEY and BLADDER Diseases. CONSULTATION FREE. BOOKS FREE. If unable to call, write for QUESTION BLANK for HOME TREATMENT.

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KENNEDY & KERGAN
247 SUPERIOR STREET,
CLEVELAND, O.

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## HE LIKED "SODY WATER."

**With "Sassyparilly" It Just Made Him Feel Like a Yearlin' Calf.**

I was going into a confectioner's on Fourteenth street to get a glass of soda water when a man who stood looking at the door beckoned me aside and said:

"Look here, stranger, I want you to do me a favor, and it won't cost you a cent to obleege me."

"Well, what is it?"

"I don't know nothin' 'bout New York I'm half dead fur a drink of sody water, but I'm kinder scat to go in and ask fur it. They hev it here, don't they?"

"Of course."

"And with sassyparilly syrup?"

"Yes."

"And you ask fur it same as in a small town?"

"Just the same. Come in and have a glass with me."

He was a little backward at first, but when he had emptied his glass his confidence returned and he queried of me:

"Hev another glass?"

"No, thank you."

"I guess I will. I'll take sassyparilly again. She seems to git right down to the spot. Durn my hide, but I've walked around New York fur two days and das'ent ask fur sody water! Ah! but that's the stuff! Do you know I feel jest like whoopin'?"

"But I wouldn't whoop. You seem to be fond of soda water?"

"I jest dote on it when she's sassyparilly. Sunthin' in sassyparilly which makes me feel like a yearlin' calf. Hev another glass?"

"No, thanks."

"I guess I will. That's the best sassyparilly I ever tasted in all my born days. Needn't be quite so much froth on top, but I hain't kickin'. Ah-um! That beats hard cider outer sight. Say! I wanter yell jest once! I'm so gauldurned happy that I can't skassly hold myself!"

"But don't yell."

"I won't if I ken help it. That's three glasses, but I guess I'll take one more. I've bin a-dyin' fur sassyparilly ever since I left home. Hev a glass with me?"

"Thanks, but I've had plenty."

"Then here she goes! Yum! Yum! She cheers but don't inebriate. Here them toes crack! See my ears begin to work! Say, mister, I've git to holler or bust!"

I tried to stop him, but was too late. He stood up and uttered a yell which jumped the girl at the fountain a foot high and brought the proprietor on a run to demand:

"Now, then, what's all this about?"

"Your sassyparilly has made me too blamed happy to live!" replied the old man as he knocked two glasses to the floor and tried to hug the confectioner.

"You must go out—go right out!"

"I'll do it, but you can't take this happiness away from me! Gimme another glass!"

"No, sir—no, sir—out you go!"

"I'll go, but whoop—whoop-ee!"

I got him out and walked him down to Sixth avenue and chided him for being so enthusiastic.

"Gaul-durn my buttons, but I can't help it!" he replied. "Talk about cider and beer and lemonade, but they ain't in it with sassyparilly. She cheers, but—whoop-ee! Good-by, old man—good-by. You are white, you are, and if I don't make this old town howl afore night then my name ain't Abraham Scott, and I don't hanker arter sassyparilly with wings on it!"—Detroit Free Press.

"Jasper, if you had the same experience that you have now, and had your life to live over again, would you marry the same woman?" "Boss, ercordance ter de speunce dat I done got at de present' time, hit wouldn't be a mahtar fo' me ter judicate on 'dat one way or de udder; ef Jerminy wanted me, dat'd settle it."

The imagination of some small boys is worth having. The other night, when Mr. Wallypug was lying asleep on his library sofa Mrs. Wallypug remarked that she wished he would not snore so. "Pa ain't snorin'," said Tommy Wallypug. "He's dreamin' about a dorg, and that's the dorg growling."—Harper's Bazar.

**Love that Alters.**

"Love is not love that alters when it alteration finds."

That is one of the sublimest lines in all literature. It is the final definition of love by the world's greatest reader of the human mind,—Shakespeare. Nearly all women who truly love, love in this sublime way. Men seldom do.

Woman's most glorious endowment is the power to awaken and hold the pure and honest love of a worthy man. When she loses it and still loves on, no one in the wide world can know the heart agony she endures. The woman who suffers from weakness and derangement of her special womanly organism soon loses the power to sway the heart of a man. Her general health suffers and she loses her good looks, her attractiveness, her amiability and her power and prestige as a woman. Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N.Y., with the assistance of his staff of able physicians, has prescribed for many thousands of women. He has devised a perfect and scientific remedy for women's ailments. It is known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a positive specific for all weaknesses, diseases, disorders, displacements, irregularities, and debilitating drains peculiar to women. It purifies, regulates, strengthens and heals. Medicine dealers sell it, and no honest dealer will advise you to accept a substitute that he may make a little larger profit.

"I was afflicted with kidney trouble and I have always had a torpid liver," writes Mrs. E. Crosswhite, of Duffau, Erath Co., Texas. "When I commenced your medicine I was not able to stand on my feet. I used one bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and five vials of his 'Pleasant Pellets.' I am now well. I had not walked in four months when I commenced the treatment; but in ten days I was able to walk everywhere."

WINE OF CARDUI

For Mothers!

THE discomforts and dangers of child-birth can be almost entirely avoided. Wine of Cardui relieves expectant mothers. It gives tone to the genital organs, and puts them in condition to do their work perfectly. That makes pregnancy less painful, shortens labor and hastens recovery after child-birth. It helps a woman bear strong healthy children.

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

has also brought happiness to thousands of homes barren for years. A few doses often brings joy to loving hearts that long for a darling baby. No woman should neglect to try it for this trouble. It cures nine cases out of ten. All druggists sell Wine of Cardui. $1.00 per bottle.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, the "Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mrs. LOUISA HALE, of Jefferson, Ga., says: "When I first took Wine of Cardui we had been married three years, but could not have any children. Nine months later I had a fine girl baby."

WINE OF CARDUI


THE INDEPENDENT WANT COLUMNS are giving general satisfaction It costs but a quarter

## INDEPENDENT WANT COLUMNS

Articles lost and found, houses to let or desired, help wanted, situations wanted, real estate bulletins and kindred announcements are more certain to produce results if advertised under this head than by any other means. Copy must be left not later than 10 a. m to insure insertion the same day. Six publications of not more than 4 printed lines for 25 cents

**FOR RENT**

ROOMS—Furnished or unfurnished. Apply Mrs. L. Gribble, 61 Plum street

THREE OR FOUR ROOMS on Wood and avenue Mrs L. L. Spalding.

APARTMENTS—Two 5 room apartments with city water, on Muskingum street Rent $9 00 per month. Also the Adam Roof property, on East Main street, for rent, sale or exchange. Inquire of Wm A Pletzcker, No. 70 West Main street.

SEVEN room house No. 7 Washington avenue. Apply at 109 Center street.

EIGHT ROOM HOUSE—Known as No. 9, south side of East Tremont street, and at present occupied by the Kinnear family. House conveniently arranged for business Possession given about 15th of August. Inquire of Frederick Loeffler, 90 South Mill street, or northeast corner of Erie and Tremont streets.

ROOM:—Three or four nice rooms suitable for a small family, on the corner of Charles and West streets' soft and hard water on the place; two minutes walk to the street car line; handy to most any of the public works Rent reasonable For particulars inquire at 76 West street.

SIX ROOMS.—Inquire of Mrs. F. A Sieberg, corner East and Chester streets.

**WANTED.**

EMPLOYMENT—Bright young man who has arranged to attend school, wishes employment morning and evening Not afraid of work. Wishes board in exchange. Enquire at Business College, Phone 119

GIRL—An experienced girl for general house work References required. Apply at 18 McLain street.

**FOUND.**

COAT—A child's dark blue reefer coat, trimmed with colored braid. Owner can have coat by calling at this office and paying for this advertisement.

**FOR SALE.**

AWNINGS—Adjustable awnings, fits any window, complete with frames, blocks, ropes, etc for $2 25 each, also tents of all sizes for rent. Call on Geo. F. Snyder, 24 E. Charles St.

BUGGY—An open side bar buggy with pole and shafts. Same is custom made from Collins, Akron, O Warren E. Russell, No. 25 Prospect street city.

LAND—57 acres of land situated two miles east of Massillon. Inquire at C. V. Hammersmith's insurance office, E Main st

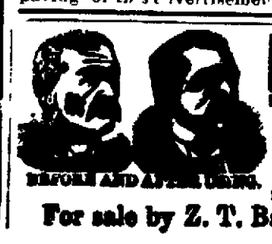
LOTS—I have for sale 23 one acre lots on Richville avenue for $200 each. These lots face on two streets, 132x300. S. Burd.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

NOTICE—Gove's Veterinary office and Stable now located at his residence, 118 South Mill street, two squares south of city park. Bell 'phone 208

DONANT, KRIER & SPEAKS, Contractors for painting and decorating All work done promptly and strictly up to date. Orders can be left at 59 Weber street or 71 West Tremont street.

MRS MILLER, from New York, the most reliable Astrologist or Fortune Teller There are many people that don't know what Astrology means. Every being is born under a certain planet, and their whole life depends on it and their fortune. Mrs Miller is gifted by birth from her ancestors, and has inherited the books actually from 1400. The value of those books no money could buy them. She has traveled all through Europe. London, Paris, Berlin and Switzerland. She has had 31 years' experience. Can challenge anyone from $50 to $500 to give the satisfaction she can. Gives information in all circumstances of life, from birth to the grave, and in business transactions concerning property and hidden treasures, on domestic troubles and also on matrimony. English and German spoken. Hours from 9 a m. to 9 p m. No 281 North Cherry St., Canton, O., opposite Canton Brewery.

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The great remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases of the generative organs of either sex, such as Nervous Prostration, Failing or Lost Manhood, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Youthful Errors, Mental Worry, excessive use of Tobacco or Opium, which lead to consumption and Insanity. With every $5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sold at $1.00 per box, 6 boxes for $5.00. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, O.

BEFORE AND AFTER USING.

For sale by Z. T. Baltaly, Druggist, Opera Block, Massillon.


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